## CONGRESS.

# Proceedings of Both Houses.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3.

In the Senate this morning Mr. Morgan (Als., D.) introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the foreign service of the United States, and to provide for the reorganization of the Department of State and for the consu-

lar and diplomatic service. Referred. The Bering Sea bill was taken up, the queslion being on Mr. Aldrich's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered yesterday to a third reading. The motion to reconsider was agreed to, but Mr. Hoar, who had desired to offer an amendment, declined to do so, and the bill again came to the stage of its passage. The bill was passed without

At 2 o'clock the tariff bill was laid before the Senate as "unfinished business." Mr. Allison (Iows, R.), addressed the Senate in order to point out what he called "the defects that linger ground the bill."

Mr. Allison went on to argue that the proposed income tax and internal revenue taxation were departures from the practice and policy of the Government. There never had been, he declared-except in time of war, or to provide for war expenditures-a departure from the policy of deriving the revenues of the Government from duties on imports.

Thomas Jefferson had been quoted yesterday by the Senator from Indiana; but he (Mr. Allison) wondered what Jefferson would think if he should come back to these shores and find that the Jeffersonian Democracy of this day was undertaking, in time of peace, to raise the greater part of the revenues of the Government from internal taxation.

Mr. Jefferson and the father of the Republic had maintained that the Government should be maintained, in time of peace, by means of duties on imports. They had held that duties on imported goods should be so distributed as to give protection to American laborers and American mechanics. And that was just as far as the Republican side of the chamber desired to go. It was for that reason that Republicans said that in levying duties there should be a discrimination made for the encouragement and protection of those who labored and toiled in this country; and in that they were following the footsteps of their fathers.

He regretted exceedingly that Senators were not in possession of full statistical information on the subject of manufacturing industries in the United States; but he found a sufficiently elaborate statement, for his purpose, in the Census Bulletin, No. 67. These statistics disclosed that between 1880 and 1890 the manufactured products of the United States had increased from \$5,349,000,000 to \$9,054,000,000, an increase of 69.27 per cent. That increase had taken place under the protective system. And that increase of wealth had been diffused roughout all parts of the country. It could not be said that it was a mere aggregation of wealth in a few States; or that it was the result, as stated by the Senator from Indiana, of aggressions and robberies on the part of those who were beneficiaries of a protective tariff. It was the greatest in the agricultural States. So, under what that Senator had described as a policy of robbery and spolistion, it was found that every portion of the country had made rapid progress between 1880 and 1890, unless the census returns were a sham and a lie.

The country was now asked to reverse that policy and to adopt a new policy. What was that new policy? It was that there should be practically no protection to American industry, American labor, or American products. It was to deal with that great subject as if the only object was to raise revenue for support of the Government.

healthy existence.

In the House, the Democratic quorum, long recorded their convictions that O'Neill had not

The English-Hilborn case from the Third District of California was discussed two hours and a vote taken on a resolution offered by the Hilborn was entitled to his seat. This was lost, 165 to 83, the Republicans voting on this proposielected. On the next roll-call the quorum dis- asked to cover. appeared, and at 5:40 o'clock the House adlourned.

## WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

tariff bill opened, Senator Allison speaking publicans. against the bill for two-and-a-quarter hours, and Senator Mills making a brief defense of it from the committee, a total of \$1,237,255. as a compromise measure. Allison criticized

the effect of this bill on importations and the \$5,000 for printing. revenue. Mr. Allison said he intended to vote | The bill was reported to the House, and for this bill as it came from the House, as re- passed. spects sugar, and then he proposed to add to it the bounty found in the McKinley act. An- but the House adjourned without action. other objection which be had to the bill was that it upturned the reciprocity treaties.

Mr. Mills (Tex., D.) contended that the specific system of duties, extolled by Mr. Allison, was a tax levied on articles by quantities, disregarding value, and was un-American, undemocratic, and an unjust system, while the should adjourn until Monday next. ad valorem system was a tax levied on articles according to their value, and was a fair and

According to the Texas Senator, he was between the devil and the deep sea, and he would | Kinley act.

Before the tariff bill was taken up the Senate bill to more effectually suppress gambling in the District of Columbia was considered, and selling of pools on horse-racing was included | Friday until Monday, principally because there in the prohibition. The bill was passed.

The resolution offered by Mr. Peffer instruct- tion. With the tariff bill before it now there for damages, brought by Mr. Laidlaw, awarded ing the Finance Committee to report a bill to is plenty to keep the Senate hard at work. repeal all laws authorizing the issue of bonds or interest-bearing securities of the United R.) last Monday requesting the President to in front of him when the crank Norcross ex-States without express authority by act of Cou. gress was taken up and a speech in support of

# Anæmia

is depleted blood. The blood lacks richness and the cheeks lack color. The whole system lacks the nourishment

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. This nourishing, palatable food restores a healthy color. enriches the blood and tones up the whole system. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists. it was made by Mr. Peffer. The resolution went | benefit of the United States that it should be over without action.

In the House, the Republicans continued their tacties of obstruction of the passage of the resolutions in the election case of English vs. Hilborn. On the last proposition of the majority of the committee, that Mr. English had been legally elected, the vote was 165 yeas, 17 nays, and the resolution was declared agreed to. Mr. English was then sworn in.

Mr. Bland called up the seigniorage coinage bill, vetoed by the President, and moved that the bill be passed, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding. He stated that upon this motion he would demand the previous question at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. (Cries of "Vote, Vote,")

Mr. Tracey (N. Y., D.) stated that the Democratic majority members of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures were willing to proceed to a vote at once. There was considerable confusion, members

crowding around the Clerk's desk, and loud cries of "Vote," "Vote," from the Democratic The Speaker announced the question to be: "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the Presi-

dent to the contrary notwithstanding? The Clerk will call the roll." With the confusion still unabated, the first name on the roll was called, while Mr. Dingley

(Me., R.), a member of the Committee on Coinage, was endeavoring to make himself heard. He said: " Does the Speaker mean to proceed with the call of the roll without debate upon the question ? " The Speaker. The roll call cannot be interrupted at this time. No one asked to be heard

upon the question, and the roll call has begun, The confusion and excitement increased, the Republicans discussing the situation among themselves, and the Speaker pounding the desk with his gavel to restore order. After a few more names had been called Mr. Reed protested against the course of procedure, claiming that Mr. Dingley had been ready to address the House upon the subject of the veto message. Mr. Dingley said that he had an arrangement with Mr. Bland with regard to the discussion

of the question, and he supposed that when the question was put it was simply for the purpose of introducing the debate. The Speaker ordered the roll call to proceed Mr. Reed made several ineffectual attempts to convince the Speaker that Mr. Diagley should be allowed to speak, and Mr. Tracey in vain

suggested that by unanimous consent the roll call might be suspended, and an opportunity given for debate. The Speaker insisted that the roll call must proceed. The excitement increased at one time to such

a degree as to amount to a wild scene of disorder, the Democrats shouting " Vote," and the Republicans endeavoring to make themselves heard in opposition to the proceedings. Comparative order having been at length secured, the roll call was completed. On the first call the Republicans generally and the Democrats opposed to the seigniorage bill re-

frained from voting, but on the second call they voted, with one or two exceptions. The result of the vote was yeas 144, nays 117. Two-thirds of the House not having voted in the affirmative, the bill failed to pass. The House adjourned.

### THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

In the Senate, Mr. George (Miss., D.) offered resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, instructing that committee to prepare and report a bill reducing by 20 per cent, all official incomes not protected from reduction by the Constitution.

The bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the destruction of the Russian thistle was taken up, and an argument against it was made by Mr. the House March 29. Mills (Tex., D.), and after an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, J. F. Islar, the newly-elected member from South Carolina to succeed Repre-Mr. Allison declared that with few exceptions | sentative Brawley, was sworn in, and routine all the industries of the United would be para- | business was taken up, and a number of Execulyzed, if not strangled to death, by the pending | tive communications that had accumulated on bill. None of them could survive and have a the Speaker's desk were laid before the House and referred.

Mr. McCreary (Ky., D.) asked unanimous consent, which was granted, for the present conlooked for, appeared, and in two hours it had | sideration of the bill to enforce and give effect to woted Joy (R.) out of and O'Neill (D.) into the | the recommendations of the Paris tribunal of seat from the Eleventh District of Missouri. On arbitration for the preservation of the fur seal. the last vote 25 Democrats and three Populists | The bill was read, and Mr. McCreary explained its provisions.

The bill was read a third time, and passed without a division. The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on general appropriation bills, and minority of the Committee on Elections that | Mr. Hatch (Mo., D.) took the chair. Mr. Sayers (Tex., D.) asked unanimous consent for consid-

eration of the urgent deficiency bill reported tion. Twelve Democrats and four Populists | yesterday, and Mr. Reed asked the probable voted with the Republicans declaring Hilborn | amount of deficiencies that the House would be

Mr. Sayers said it would be about \$12,000 .-000 or \$14,000,000. After securing from Mr. Sayers an admission that the necessities of the public service required the speedy passage of the bill Mr. Reed

In the Senate, the third day of debate on the said no objection would be made by the Re-The bill was read. It carries, as reported Mr. Sayers offered an amendment making the action of the Finance Committee in depart- several changes in the law relating to the Cen-

ing from the principle of ad valorem duties in sus Bureau. The most important were to exthe matter of iron and steel, coal, iron ore, and | tend the time for completing the work of the sugar, and intimated that that discrimination | Bureau from June 30, 1894, to March 4, 1895; was made for the purpose of obtaining the to transfer to the Pension Bureau the lists of support of the influence which surrounded the | soldiers and sailors who served in the Union production of those products in the United army, with the surviving widows of the soldiers and sailors; to incorporate the reports on Mr. Allison said that the bill as it came from | fisheries with the agricultural report, and to the House was estimated to produce a revenue of | print 100,000 copies of an abstract of the cen-\$124,000,000; as it came from the Finance Com- | sus, not to exceed 250 pages. The present law mittee the estimated revenue was \$163,000,000. | requiring the publication of the names and ad-The product of the duty on sugar was esti- dresses of the soldiers and sailors and survivmsted at \$42,000,000, and if that were struck | ing widows thereof is repealed by the amendfrom the Finance Committee's bill the revenue | ment. The abstract or digest of the census would be 3,000,000 less than under the House | will be ready for distribution by Aug. 1. The bill. He complained that the Finance Com- amendment was agreed to, as was also an mittee had made no detailed statement as to amendment giving the Department of State

The postal appropriation bill was taken up,

## FRIDAY, APRIL 6.

In the Senate, after some unimportant business had been transacted, Mr. Hill (N. Y., D.) moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it

The vote was taken and the motion was defeated, yeas 25, nays 26. All the Republican Senators voted "aye," and so did the two New York Senators, Hill and Murphy, and Mr. Irby (S. C., D.). All the rest of the Democratic Sena-

Stewart "aye." Since the commencement of the session the Senate has been in the habit of adjourning from has been so little business to occupy its atten-

The resolution offered by Mr. Wolcott (Colo., enter into negotiations with Mexico, looking ploded a bomb in the millionaire's office, beto the coinage by the United States, at its mints, cause he would not hand out a large sum of of standard Mexican dollars, "with a view to money on the spot. Laidlaw received severe encouraging and extending commercial rela- injuries and Sage escaped unburt. tions with China and other Asiatic countries,"

R.) made an argument in its advocacy. He said that last year the Mexican Government had coined \$26,000,000 of silver dollars. and of that \$25,000,000 had been exported. Between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 had gone to China and the Straits settlements by way of the Suez canal, and \$8,500,000 by the way of San Francisco.

It was claimed, he said, that China had exported to other portions of Asia, within the last 10 years, more silver than it had taken in. In other words, China was losing silver, and had no considerable amount of silver in circulation; that lack of silver could now, he thought, be made up if it were put in a form acceptable to China; and thus the trade with that country could be largely increased.

Mr. Lodge (Mass., R.) advocated the resolution, with the idea of attacking England in its Colonial and Eastern trade. In his judgment nothing could help England so much in her present difficulties as to open the American

market under the proposed tariff bill. But, wholly apart from the question of free trade and protection, it seemed to him that it was the American interest, if the English business or English interests could be reached in any point, to strike at that point. If there was any opportunity to make England come to any agreement on the silver question, either by discriminating duties against her, or by opening a wider market for silver, it was clearly for the

put in operation. A resolution was agreed to requesting the President to inform the Senate as to the condicopies of correspondence on the subject with | appealed. Great Britain and Germany.

The tariff bill was then taken up, and Mr. Peffer (Kan., P.) addressed the Senate. He said he was afraid that the bill was not a bill to reduce taxation, but a bill to increase taxation. If it were a bill to reduce taxation he would be glad to vote for it.

Mr. Peffer spoke of "Coxey's army of the Commonweal" as a body of men gathering strength as it moved, coming slowly toward the Capital of the Nation-it might be loosely and wildly, but still showing that there was "trouble brewing." And that trouble came, he said, from unjust taxation. He hoped that Senators would concur in an earnest desire for legislation that would reduce taxation.

After Mr. Peffer had spoken two hours it was agreed that he might continue to-morrow. Still later in the day a motion was made to go into Executive session, and as there was no quorum present, and it was clearly the design of the opponents of the tariff bill to filibuster, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, it being then only a few minutes before 5 o'clock, There is a feeling that the Senate will have to be prodded into activity, and the country

will have to demand that the Senate make

In the House, after a roll-call on a measure providing for a clerical appointment to one of the Senate committees, Mr. Reed, criticising a decision of the Speaker regarding an interpre-

more rapid progress.

mous consent. The Speaker said: "The gentleman from Maine objects. Call the roll.' Mr. Reed (emphatically)-The gentleman from Maine does not object. The Speaker insisted that the ex-Speaker

Mr. Reed-My statement will go into the Record. The Speaker-So will that of the Chair.

Then Mr. Reed retorted: "And the public will be able to judge. It is a question of veracity." This closed the incident and the resolution was passed.

The House then, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the Postoffice appropriation bill. As reported, the bill contained an item of \$243,000 for printing postage stamps. Under

the bid of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to do the work. Mr. Henderson moved to reduce the amount to \$163,000. Mr. Dunphy (N. Y., D.) moved to further amend by providing that none of the stamps shall be printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Mr. Henderson made a point of

order against Mr. Dunphy's amendment. Without disposing of the question, the Committee rose and the House took a recess. At the night session about 50 members were present. Six private pension bills were considered. At 10:20 the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7. In the Senate, a discussion as to the English position on the seal fishery question was entered into. Later the Senate transacted Executive

business, after which it adjourned.

In the House, after a number of Executive communications had been laid before the members, the Speaker presented the report of H. W. Snow, Sergeant-at-Arms, dated April 2, of his action under the order of arrest made by

It is stated that all the absentees had been summoned by telegraph, seven had returned and were in their seats, six were excused or sick, two were reported en route to the capital, 14 had failed to respond to the telegrams.

Mr. Reed, who had come in while the report was being read, asked if the report showed that the Sergeant-at Arms had obeyed the order of the House by taking any members into custody, and asked unanimous consent for another reading of the report. There being no

objection it was again read. Mr. Reed asked if there was any statement of fees accompanying the report, any indorsement upon the return. Being informed that there was none, he asked, as a parliamentary, inquiry, if the Chair deemed the report to act

as a discharge of the order. The Speaker responded that in his opinion some action by the House would be necessary to discharge the order.

Mr. Springer (Iil., D.,) moved that the warrant issued to the Sergeant-at-Arms be considered as discharged. On this the vote was, ayes 62, nays 0. Mr. Reed made the point of no quorum. No quorum was developed on roll-call, and on

many others which followed. Pending one of the votes, Mr. Springer asked unanimous consent to take up at 1:35 o'clock the special order fixed for 2 o'clock-eulogies upon the late Senator R. L. Gibson, of Lousi-

The Speaker held, however, that nothing could be done in the absence of a quorum, and at 2:10 the House was declared adjourned until 12 o'clock Monday.

## MONDAY, APRIL 9.

In the Senate there was a crowded attendance. The two main attractions were the induction into office of a new Senator, Mr. Patrick Walsh, of Georgia, to fill out the term of the late Senator Colquitt, and the speech of Senator Hill on the tariff.

Mr. Hill began his speech at 2 o'clock, and he gave his hearers all the sensation which they craved. He did attack the Administration, criticising briefly but as strongly as any Republican could the Administration's Hawaiian policy. Scarce a Senator's seat was vacant on either side of the chamber, and scores of members of the House of Representatives, Democrats and Republicans, had flocked into the Senate chamber in time to catch and enjoy the words of criticism.

He dilated at much length in opposition to the income tax, and on this point it is recognized by all there is a legitimate division in the Democratic party. He declared his purpose to fight the tariff bill openly, and much apprehension is felt by the Democrats that it will be defeated in the Senate. Certainly no Republican, no protection speech has yet been or is likely to be made containing stronger animus against the measure. An open rupture in the party, the severance of long-established relations, and what not are now expected.

In the House, a number of minor bills were passed, and, as is customary on the second Peffer voted "no," and the Populist Senator importance was taken up, for popular interest N. Y. L. A. was absorbed by the Senate.

Sage Will Have to Pay.

Russell Sage, the millionaire, received a shock the latter \$25,000. Mr. Sage, it will be remembered, was alleged to have held Mr. Laidlaw 'Will I carry the case through?" said Mr. was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Teller (Colo., | Sage to a reporter. "Yes, of course I'll carry it



The most Effective Skin Purifying and Beautifying Soap in the World.

The Purest, Sweetest and Most Refreshing for Toilet Bath and Nursery.

Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

to the end. I am not to be held responsible for Mr. Laidlaw's injuries just because he happened to be in the room when Norcross entered it. Laidlaw is all wrong when he says tion of affairs in Samoa and to communicate | that I took hold of him." The case will be

## THE ELECTIONS.

Returns Show Republicans Victories and

A landslide overwhelmed the Democratic party in the elections held in several States last week. Throughout Illinois the issue was made principally on local issues. The A. P. A. did not figure prominently, except at Galesburg, where the Citizens' ticket, which was supported by that organization, carried every ward. Where party lines were drawn at all, the Republicans show substantial gains.

Local opinion, and not the A. P. A., was the principal issue in village and town elections in Municipal elections were held in Colorado,

though a few towns organized before the admission of the State, held their elections. It was the first opportunity for the women to cast their ballots in other than school elections, and the reports indicate that their vete was heavier than had been anticipated. Denver suburbs went Republican, as did also Colorado Springs and Pueblo, but the mining camps generally elected People's party tickets. Arkansas generally elected the Democratic

ticket. In Lincoln, Neb., the Republicans elected the entire city ticket; elsewhere the issues were high license or prohibition. The principal interest involved in municipal elections throughout Kansas was in the special tation of the roll-call, said it was strange to effort made by the equal suffragists to call out have the roll-call interrupted even by unani- a heavy woman vote, because of the influence it would have on the vote for the equal suffrage amendment to the Constitution at the November election. Returns from points where

> Republican gains without a single exception. The election in Helena, Mont., was a signal victory for the Republican party, their candidate for Mayor having a plurality of 700. But its most significant feature was the astonishing strength developed by the Populists, the candidate of that party for Mayor coming in second, a good 100 votes ahead of the Democratic

straight party fights were made show heavy

In Milwaukee the Republicans were unsuccessful. It is apparent that the A.P.A. were at the polls in full strength, the Republican majorities in Republican wards showing a large increase. The vote polled is the largest of any municipal campaign ever held in Milwaukee. The Republicans elected their full ticket at Yankton, S. D., and elected all but one of the members of the Council. At Wahpeton, N. D., which is nominally Democratic, the Republicans were victorious by a large majority. In Ohio the elections nearly all went Repub-

lican, although only local elections. Cincinnati elected a Republican Mayor, and Cleveland went overwhelmingly Republican. The returns from Dayton show Democratic victory, while Toledo elected the entire Republican ticket. The returns from Ohio's smaller cities and towns all indicate Republican gains over last Spring's election, and are a sure index of ow the State will go this Fail.

In Rhode Island Brown, Republican candidate for Governor, was elected by 6,000 plurality, and the Republicans made a clean sweep of the Assembly. The town elections in Langland almost invariably went Democratic.

was a walk-over for the Republicans. Interesting to Our Farmers, The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin

In Kansas City the A.P.A. and the Catholics

came into conflict. Shooting was general. It

giving the statistics of agriculture. The total number of farms enumerated in 1890 was 4,564,641, as compared with a total of 4,008,907 in 1880, an increase of 13.86 per cent. The total area of land in these farms in 1890 was 623,218,619 acres, 357,616,755 acres of which were improved. In 1880 there were 536,081,835 acres in farms, 284,771,042 acres of which were improved. Therefore, there was an increase of 16.25 per cent, of the total land on farms, or 25.58 per cent. improved.

The percentage of the total land surface in farms in 1890 was 32.79, as compared with 28.20 in 1880, and the percentage of the total farm area that remained unimproved at the latter date was 42.62, as compared with 46.88 at the former.

The value of these farm lands, including fences and buildings, was in 1890 \$13,279,252,-649, and in 1880 \$10,197,096,776, showing an increase of 30.23 per cent, in their valuation since

The value of farm implements and machinery in 1890 on these farms was \$494,247,467, and in 1880 \$406,520,055, showing an increase of 21.58 per cent, since 1880. The value of live stock on hand June 1, 1890, on these farms was \$2,208,767,573, and the value

in June, 1880, was \$1,500,384,707, showing an increase of 47.21 per cent, since 1880. In the year 1889 the value of farm products was \$2,460,107,454, and in the year 1879 the value was \$2,212,540,927, showing an increase of 11.19 per cent. since 1880.

## Brown-Sequard Dead.

Dr. Charles Edward Brown-Sequard, the famous physician, died in Paris April 2, of congestion of the brain. He was 76 yeard old. The first formal announcement of his supposed discovery of the fortifying fluid which had become famous under the title "Elixir of Life," was made by Dr. Brown-Sequard before the Societe de Biologie of Paris on June 1, 1889. He then told for the first time how he had observed that subcutaneous injections of the secretions of certain glands of dogs, guinea pigs, and rabbits produced invigorating effects upon the human body.

Although the Elixir of Life never gained popularity and achieved but few lasting results, yet Dr. Brown-Sequard's experiments opened an entirely new field of physiological research. Since then many physicians have used the glands of other animals for transplanting, and have accomplished wonderful results with their secretions. During the last few years Dr. Brown-Sequard lived in retirement, devoting his time to reading and making physiological experiments.

## "Vicious Habits,"

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Inclosed 1 send you copy of a communication received here yesterday. The document speaks for itself. Can you tell us, through the columns of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, how vicious habits made the comrade receive a shell wound in head, and from which he eventually lost sight of left eye? To us it is a conundrum. We conclude it was evidence of Monday in the month, the day was given to | vicious habits to have enlisted in the suprather go to sea and take the chance of a favor- tors voted "no" but Mr. Brice (Ohio, D.), who District of Columbia affairs, such as street rail- port of the Government and being in a posiable wind and tide bringing him back to shore was paired with another Democrat, Mr. Palmer-roads, lighting, and a bill or two to suppress tion to get shell wound from a Confederate (Iii.) The Populist Senators, Allen, Kyle and gambling and horse-racing. No business of shell.-JAMES B. HASELTON, Captain, 1st

Finance Division-W. [Copy.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1894. Sir. I have to advise you that your name has this day been dropped from the pension-roll—certificate No. 568,774—for the reason set forth in my letter to you under date of Nov. 7, 1893, viz:

That the disability from shell wound of head and loss of sight of left eye is due to your own vicious habits, and not to your military service.

Very respectfully.
(Signed) WM. LOCHREN, Commissioner.
James McGinley, Nat. Mil. Home, Ohio.

Don't neglect catarrh, for it leads to consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure you. Take it now.

Gains Throughout.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctors' services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases. Hence, it is of great importance to know what safe, harmless agent best serves the purpose of producing the desired action. That of all known agents to accomplish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Peilets are unequaled, is proven by the fact that

once used they are always in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and their attendant discomfort and manifold derangements. liver to action than "blue pills," old-fashioned compound cathartic

terfere in the least with the diet, habits or occupation, and they produce no pain or griping. Being composed of the choicest, concentrated vegetable extracts.

# ASSIST NATURE.

Assist nature a little now and then, with a gentle laxative, or if need be with a more searching and cleansing, yet gentle cathartic, to remove offending matter from the stomach and bowels, and tone up and invigorate the liver and quicken its tardy action, especially in the Spring time, and you there-by avoid a multitude of derangements and

The "Pleasant Pellets" are far more effective in arousing the pills, calomel or other mercurial preparations, and have the further merit of being purely vegetable in their composition and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. Furthermore, no particular care is required while using them. They do not in-

their cost of production is much more than is that of other pills found in the market, yet from forty to forty-four of them are put

HEADACHE.

better every way for having taken them-not

worse, as is usual after taking other kinds of

pills. Your 'Pleasant Pellets' are worth more

than their weight in gold, if for nothing else

DYSPEPSIA,

Or Catarrh of Stomach.

MISS MARY ANGUISH, of Glen Easton, Mar-

shall Co., W. Va., says:

was pale and emaci-

ated, food fermented

in my stomach. A

physician pronounced my case "Catarrh of

the Stomach," but he could not help me. I

lived a month without

solid food and when I tried to eat I would

vomit. At this time I

began taking Doctor

Pierce's Pellets, and in

two weeks I was decid-

edly better. I am now

"Two years ago I

up in each sealed glass vial, as sold through druggists, and can be had at the price of the more ordinary and cheaper made pills. Dr. Pierce prides himself on having been first to introduce a Little Liver Pill to the American people. Many have imitated them, but none have approached his "Pleasant Pellets" in excellence. For all laxative and cathartic purposes the "Pleasant Pellets" are infinitely superior to all "mineral waters," sedlitz powders,

the many other purgative compounds sold in various forms. The "Pleasant Pellets" cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation of bowels, piles, sour stomach, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Persons subject to any of these troubles should never be without a vial of the "Pleasant Pellets" at hand. In proof of their superior excellence it can be truthfully said, that they are always adopted as a household remedy after the first trial. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed, therefore always fresh and reliable, Whether as a laxative, alterative, or as a gently acting but searching cathartic these little "Pellets" give the most perfect satisfaction. One little "Pellet" is a laxative, three are cathartic. They regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels-quickly but

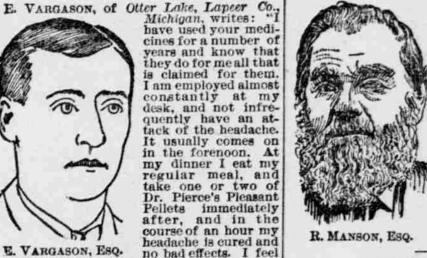
"salts," castor oil, fruit syrups (so called), laxative "teas," and

thoroughly.

As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day. To relieve the distress arising from over-eating, nothing equals one of these little Pellets. They're tiny, sugar-coated anti-bilious granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Every child wants

Then, after they're taken, instead of disturbing and shocking the system, they act in a mild, easy, and natural way. There's no chance for any reaction afterward. Their help lasts.

25 Cents a Vial .- Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." They may be better for the dealer, because of paying him a better profit, but he isn't the one who needs help.



AS LIVER PILLS. Nothing Can Compare with Dr. Pierce's ant Pellets, and took one 'Pellet' after each meal.

Mr. SAMUEL BAKER, SR., of No. 161 Summit Avenue, Phillipsburgh, N. J., writes: WORLD'S DISPEN-SARY MEDICAL ASSO-CIATION, Gentlemen-There is nothing that can compare with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant lets, as Liver Pills. They have done more good than any other medicine I have ever



CIATION. Gentlemen-

Three years ago l

Dr. Pierce's Golden

Medical Discovery;

weighed 140 pounds,

and now I weigh 175

pounds, so you see

liver. All my friends

say they do them the

most good.

## LIVER DISEASE.

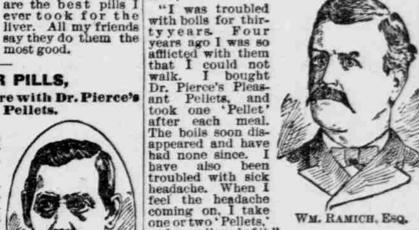
"From early childhood I have suffered from a sluggish liver with all the disorders accompanying such a condition. Doctors' prescriptions and patent medicines I have used in tions and patent medicines I have used in abundance; they only afforded temporary re-I have a better color, eat more, and have no distress after eating—having gained thirteen pounds since I began taking them."

lief. I was recommended to try Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I did so, taking three at night and two after dinner every day for two

BEST PILLS FOR THE LIVER. | weeks. I then reduced the dose to one 'Pellet' every day and continued this practice for ROBERT MANSON, of two months. I have in six months increased West Rue, Rockingham in solid flesh, twenty-six pounds. I am in better health than I have been since childhood. WORLD'S DISPEN-SARY MEDICAL ASSODrowsiness and unpleasant feelings after meals have completely disappeared.

U.S. Inspector of Immigration,

BOILS CURED. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the best pills I WILLIAM I WILLIAM RANICH, of Minden, Kearney Co.,



## BLEEDING PILES.

and am relieved of it."

Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y. "I suffered untold misery with bleeding piles. I could get no relief night or day, un-til I commenced using your 'Pleasant Peliets,' and now for two years or more, I have not

May Barrelat

in good health, and never felt better in my life.

MISS ANGUISH.

Paying Greenbacks and Gold. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In discusscising the right of the ordinary creditor? ing the proposition that the soldier's pay was as sacred as the bondholder's bond, I am frequently confronted with the statement that all creditors who suffered by reason of the depreciation of the greenback should have their loss made good to them if one penalty being shooting on the spot. the soldier has his. Were the conditions of ! The ordinary creditor and the soldier, to cisely the same? It strikes me they were right to refuse credit, the one of his money

Suppose A lends B \$10 for a month. At the end of the month B pays A in a legal tender Treasury \$10-note worth but \$5, and at the same time demands another loan of the same amount at the point of a revolver, and continues this sort of thing "for three years, unless sooner discharged. We enlisted for that length of time, unless

sooner discharged, and were paid for our service in legal-tender notes less by one-half than their face value, and had to take them, and no back talk. If after the first payment in this depreciated currency we had said to Uncle Sam, You do not pay us according to agree-

## But had we stacked arms and attempted to walk away, it would have been made very unpleasant for us by our debtor, the Federal Government. It would have been mutiny; possibly not altogether logical; but it does

MADE

ready for framing.

without this.

ment, and we will not loan you our services | first, last, and every time. - John R. King, any longer, would we not have been exer- Sugar Grove, Ill.

Gen. Gordon's Record. Several readers of THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE have asked us to give them the military record of Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia. He was born in Georgia in 1832, and graduthe ordinary creditor and the soldier pre- | be exactly equal, should have had the same | ated from the University of that State. He was a practicing lawyer at the outbreak of and the other of his service. I may be a the war and raised a company of infantry, prejudiced party, having been a soldier dur- of which he became Captain. He was sucing the rebellion from start to finish, and cessively promoted to Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in his regiment, and strike me that the above reasoning has some- then to Brigadier and Major-General. He thing in it to show that there is a difference | commanded the Second Corps of the Army in the ordinary creditor and the soldier. The of Northern Virginia, and at Appomattex former had the right to say no, and proba- was in command of the left wing of the bly did, to a man seeking to borrow his rebel forces, which tried to break through money, and who had defaulted 50 per cent. | the wall of men which Sheridan had thrown in the payment of his debt; and the soldier | across the road to Lynchburg. He was who could not say no to the Federal Govern- | wounded eight times in battle, the last be-

## ment when it had defaulted in its payments | ing one which left a great scar on his face. THE VERY BEST WAR PICTU

ARE THOSE OF THE GREAT SPECIAL ARTIST,

# EDWIN FORBES.

A CREAT CHANCE TO GET THEM.

ON THE

Incomparably the best pictures made during the war were those of Edwin Forbes, who was a "special artist in the field," and about the only one who did not trust to his imagination, and to what he had been taught in the art schools, but actually went to the front and drew things as he saw them.

His pictures are consequently so much better than any others, that they have received enthusiastic praise all over the world. He received the highest prize at the Centennial Exposition in 1876, and has been awarded flattering honors by European art societies.

Gens. Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, and other great officers have given his pictures enthusiastic praise.

The pictures were originally published as fine steel etchings, at a high price, ranging from \$60 to \$100, and had a very great sale in this country and in Europe. Next they were combined with some descriptive matter by the artist, and published in portfolio form at 50 cents each, and had a great sale at this price. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has succeeded in making arrangements by which it can offer these splendid pictures at a price which will put them within the reach of every one.

These will be issued in 20 Divisions, or Parts, each containing four full-page Etchings, with several pages of descriptive letter-press for each plate. Besides the four Etchings of scenes from army life, each Division will

# descriptive letter-press for each plate. Besides the four Etchings of scenes from army life, each Division will contain a full-page tone-plate, or Photogravure, from an oil painting (in black and white) of some one of the leading Generals of the armies of that war. Thus, with the characteristic initial letters, vignettes, tall pieces, plates, etc., the entire work will present no less, and probably more, than 260 Engravings, large and small, from the famous hand of Edwin Forbes, War Artist.

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								Original pending.	Original rejected.	Certificate pending.	Certificate not pend'g.	Original.	Add'l, etc.
Army Invalid	160	143	94	39		15	451						
Army Invalid, act June 27, 1890	304	38		****		20	362	51	20	10	156	375	224
Army Widow, etc	92	1	7	3	249	*****	352			10.75		333	
Army Widow, etc., act June 27, 1890.	303				*****	1	304	24	6	*****	5	000	6
Navy Invalid	11 22	2	2	1	*****		16 25	2	3		3	27	
Navy Invalid, act June 27, 1890	2		********	*****	*****	ı.	3	-					
Navy Widow, etc Navy Widow, act June 27, 1890	36			*****	******		36	3	3			42	
Army Nurse	3			*****		*****	3					77	
1812 Survivor				10121									-
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Old War Invalid	1												
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Indian Wars Survivor	16					*****	16					3	100
Indian Wars Widow	49		******			*****	49			Sup.			
Mexican War Survivor	6	40				1	47					100	
Mexican War Widow	18	,			*****		18		pic.	-	1		N =
Act June 27, 1890, with other claims.	112	69	94	11			298						
Total	1132	294	199	54	:49	40	1968	80	32	10	164	777	236